

Fig. 6. *A. prærosa*—Ohio River, Golconda, Ills.

Fig. 7-8. *A. tintinnabulum* Lea—Holston River, Tenn.

Fig. 9-10. *A. subglobosa* Say—Holston River, Tenn.

Fig. 11. *A. globula* Lea?—Holston River, Tenn.

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#### A NEW SPECIES OF PYRGULOPSIS.

BY A. A. HINKLEY.

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The finding of a new species of *Pyrgulopsis* is a surprise, coming as it does from such a well-known stream as the Wabash, a river which has furnished many forms of shells found nowhere else north of the Ohio river, though common in southern streams. There was found associated with the new species *Somatogyryus strengi* Pilsbry and Walker, a recently described southern species, which adds another to that list of, shall we call it freak geographical distribution? or is there some known cause for the occurrence of southern forms in the Wabash? It seems a little strange that no species of shells bears the name of the Wabash river. The writer thinks now a good time to use the name.

#### PYRGULOPSIS WABASHENSIS, n. sp.

The shell is imperforate, pupiform, smooth, horn-colored; growth lines faint; composed of five convex whorls separated by an impressed suture. The periphery is rounded or slightly angular. The aperture oblique, ovate, angular above, rounded below. The columella a little reflected. Columellar callus thickened; on the parietal wall the outside edge straight and raised.

Length .12, diam. .06 of an inch.

Found in shallow water of the Wabash river, at the Chains in Posey county, Indiana, by the writer's son, George Hinkley. Compared with *P. mississippiensis* this species is smaller, has not the angular or carinate body whorl, the spire is not so acutely conical, and the aperture is not as wide. The *mississippiensis* is conical with flat whorls; this species is pupiform with rounded whorls. Some examples of *wabashensis* have a slight shoulder on the penultimate whorl just above the suture, others have an impressed line on the body whorl a little distance below the suture.

Examples are in the collections of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia; The National Museum; The Chicago Academy of Science, Mr. Bryant Walker, and the writer.

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NOTES ON SOME AUSTRALIAN UNIONIDÆ.

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BY L. S. FRIERSON.

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A series of shells covering nearly the whole range of species credited to Australia having been received from the well-known conchologist, Mr. Wm. T. Bednall of Adelaide, reveals several interesting points, which may constitute as many "addenda and corrigenda" to Mr. C. T. Simpson's "Synopsis of the Naiades."

Page 891. *Unio bednalli* Tate was described in 1882, Proceedings Royal Society of South Australia, page 56. The shell, as evidenced by notes, and a fine series of specimens from Mr. Bednall, is not a form of *Diplodon australis* (Lam.) Hanley, but is much nearer to *D. wilsonii* Lea (= *stuarti* Adams and Angas). A specimen of *bednalli* is over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  high, whereas a specimen of *D. australis* var. *legrandi* (an elongated variety) is 3 inches long and 2 inches high). *D. bednalli* Tate therefore should be removed as a synonym of *australis*, and restored to specific rank, from whence, should it ever be degraded, it must fall under *D. wilsonii* Lea, as a variety.

A series of shells labeled *U. angasii* Lea revealed the following facts: *U. angasii*, credited to MSS. of Lea, was described by Sowerby in Conchologia Iconica, and placed by Mr. Simpson as a synonym of *D. shuttleworthii* Lea. A casual observation of the lot seemed to indicate two species. A critical study of both the actual specimens with the original descriptions of both species confirmed this impression. *Diplodon shuttleworthii* Lea (besides being apparently larger) has a deeply and coarsely sulcated disc, and is covered with a heavy, thick, scaly epidermis resembling that of *D. cucumoides*.

On the other hand the *D. angasii* Sowerby is apparently a smaller species, is much *thinner*, with a smooth surface and covered with a *thin* epidermis, with nothing more than *fine* sulcations, scarcely noticeable. But as a final clincher, a young specimen of *D. angasii* (having beaks so perfect as to show the glochidial shell) shows a